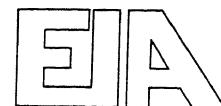


DOE/EIA-0218(93-31)

Weekly Coal Production

Production for Week Ended:
July 31, 1993



Energy
Information
Administration



Summary

U.S. coal production in the week ended July 31, 1993, as estimated by the Energy Information Administration from railroad car loadings, totaled 17 million short tons. This was 6 percent lower than in the previous week, and 10 percent lower than in the comparable week in 1992.

Production east of the Mississippi River totaled 10 million short tons, and production west of the Mississippi River totaled 6 million short tons.

Weekly railroad carloadings for July were about 8 percent lower than in July 1992. This was possibly due to scheduling problems as a result of the floods in the Midwest.

The United Mine Workers of America (UMWA) continued their strike of selected mining operations owned by members of the Bituminous Coal Operators' Association.

Figure 1. Coal Production

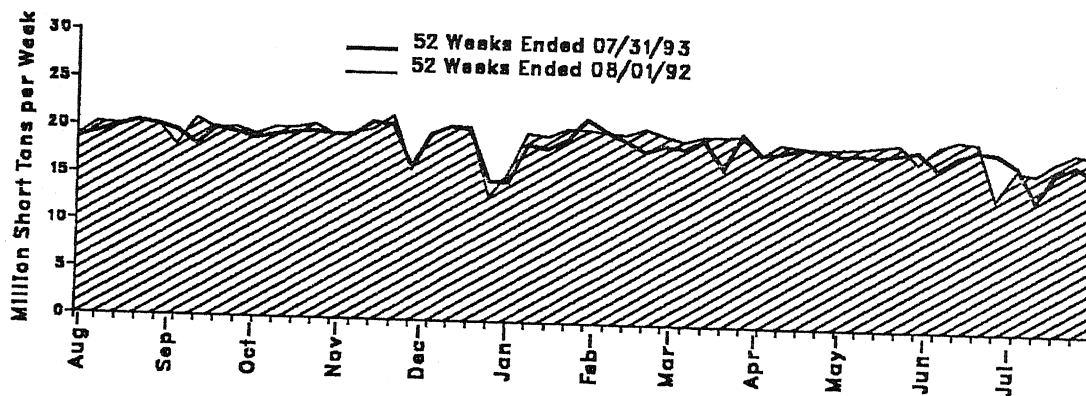


Table 2. Weekly U.S. Coal Production by Region and State
(Thousand Short Tons)

Region and State	Week Ended		
	07/31/93	07/24/93	08/01/92
Bituminous Coal¹ and Lignite			
East of the Mississippi	10,448	10,858	10,914
Alabama	421	462	437
Illinois	694	737	1,034
Indiana	670	672	599
Kentucky	2,944	3,194	3,253
Kentucky, Eastern	2,131	2,265	2,254
Kentucky, Western	813	930	999
Maryland	63	67	45
Ohio	867	836	540
Pennsylvania Bituminous	1,335	1,216	1,130
Tennessee	34	36	55
Virginia	828	898	834
West Virginia	2,594	2,739	2,988
West of the Mississippi	6,155	6,774	7,670
Alaska	29	31	22
Arizona	203	215	234
Arkansas	*	*	1
California	-	-	2
Colorado	396	413	344
Iowa	4	4	6
Kansas	5	5	5
Louisiana	48	63	87
Missouri	16	17	56
Montana	499	565	826
New Mexico	589	517	407
North Dakota	445	503	578
Oklahoma	29	40	49
Texas	901	955	1,113
Utah	355	373	277
Washington	82	87	100
Wyoming	2,552	2,987	3,566
Bituminous Coal ¹ and Lignite Total	16,803	17,832	18,585
Pennsylvania Anthracite	139	128	66
U.S. Total	16,742	17,760	18,651

¹ Includes subbituminous coal.

* Less than 0.5 thousand short tons.

Notes: All data are preliminary. Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Sources: Association of American Railroads, Transportation Division, Weekly Statement CS-54A; Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report"; Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report"; and State mining agency coal production reports.

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Contacts

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Table 3. U.S. Coal Production by Region and State, July 1993
(Thousand Short Tons)

Region and State	July 1993	June 1993	July 1992	Year to Date		
				1993	1992	Percent Change
Bituminous Coal ¹ and Lignite						
East of the Mississippi	42,182	47,692	45,694	319,185	345,957	-7.7
Alabama	1,752	2,392	1,799	14,978	14,953	.2
Illinois	3,118	4,011	4,285	29,424	35,396	-16.9
Indiana	2,568	2,299	2,509	16,412	19,818	-17.2
Kentucky	12,104	13,335	13,132	89,228	93,429	-4.5
Kentucky, Eastern	8,526	9,111	9,648	64,465	69,011	-6.6
Kentucky, Western	3,578	4,224	3,484	24,763	24,418	1.4
Maryland	253	267	192	1,932	2,071	-6.7
Ohio	3,234	3,314	2,400	19,032	17,540	8.5
Pennsylvania Bituminous	4,876	5,079	4,997	35,234	38,198	-7.8
Tennessee	171	306	231	1,684	1,605	4.9
Virginia	3,394	3,897	3,524	25,051	26,251	-4.6
West Virginia	10,713	12,792	12,625	86,209	96,695	-10.8
West of the Mississippi	30,599	34,916	35,074	233,781	233,269	.2
Alaska	121	115	96	915	865	5.8
Arizona	858	842	1,017	6,539	7,399	-11.6
Arkansas	1	3	4	14	20	-29.7
California	-	-	10	-	40	.0
Colorado	1,803	1,870	1,504	11,799	10,517	12.2
Iowa	18	24	25	151	175	-14.0
Kansas	19	20	29	191	203	-5.9
Louisiana	290	293	295	1,791	1,781	.5
Missouri	94	155	243	837	1,685	-50.3
Montana	2,762	3,338	3,725	21,561	21,508	.2
New Mexico	2,447	2,527	2,147	17,051	13,451	26.8
North Dakota	2,336	2,596	2,604	17,758	18,157	-2.2
Oklahoma	164	178	204	1,149	1,152	-.2
Texas	3,750	3,520	4,835	28,264	31,146	-9.3
Utah	1,616	1,749	1,347	11,793	12,465	-5.4
Washington	353	360	432	2,715	3,112	-12.8
Wyoming	13,966	17,326	16,557	111,252	109,591	1.5
Bituminous Coal ¹ and Lignite Total	72,780	82,607	80,768	552,966	579,226	-4.5
Pennsylvania Anthracite	478	392	305	2,224	1,948	14.3
U.S. Total	73,258	82,999	81,073	555,189	581,171	-4.5

¹ Includes subbituminous coal.

Notes: All data are preliminary. Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Sources: Association of American Railroads, Transportation Division, Weekly Statement CS-54A; Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report"; Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report"; and State mining agency coal production reports.

Methodology

Weekly Data

Estimates of national weekly coal production are based on weekly carload data collected by the Association of American Railroads (AAR) from its members (Class I Railroads) and certain other railroads. EIA calculates the average number of tons per carload for each railroad's coal car fleet from information obtained from the most recent Quarterly Freight Commodity Statistics filed by Class I Railroads with the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) and from data made available by individual railroads. The average number of tons per carload is then multiplied by the number of cars loaded to obtain an estimate of weekly production shipped by AAR railroads.

Next, the weekly coal production estimate for a specific week is obtained by dividing the AAR rail tonnage for the week by a factor representing the proportion of quarterly AAR rail shipments to total quarterly coal production. Because this is done on a weekly basis, and prior to completion of current quarterly statistics, the factor is derived using ICC data on tons per carload and total carloadings and from EIA data on total production for the same quarter of the previous year. Figures for the same quarter of the year are used in order to reflect seasonal variation. In some cases, the ratio of rail tonnage to total production is adjusted to take additional, more current information into consideration, such as rail or coal strikes.

Once the U.S. weekly coal production estimate is determined, this total is split into two subtotals - the portion representing States, with little or no rail coal shipments, and the portion representing the remaining States, where a significant percentage of production is shipped by rail. The States with little or no railroad coal shipments are Alaska, Arizona, California, Georgia (when producing), Iowa, Louisiana, Missouri, Texas, and Washington. With the exception of California and Louisiana, the weekly production data for each "nonrail" State are developed by multiplying the estimate of U.S. weekly coal production by the ratio of projected production, for each State to U.S. total projected production, for the current quarter. The methodology used to project State coal production is given in the EIA publication *Model Documentation of the Short-Term Coal Analysis System* (DOE/EIA-0394). The EIA contacts the two producers in Louisiana and

the sole producer in California to develop weekly coal production estimates for those States.

Estimates for the remaining States are in aggregate equal to the U.S. weekly coal production minus the estimated production from the nonrail States. Estimates for "rail States" are based on the AAR carload data compiled by State of origin, including separate estimates for the anthracite and bituminous coal regions in Pennsylvania, eastern and western Kentucky and northern and southern West Virginia.

Each railroad is contacted at least annually for information concerning the distribution (by state of origin) of its railroad carloadings of coal. These distribution percentages are multiplied by the railroad's weekly loadings and ICC derived tonnage per carload figures to derive the weekly tonnages loaded by State and by railroad. The tonnages loaded by the various railroads are then summed by each State to estimate total production shipped by AAR rail for that State. These tonnages are divided by the most recent ratio of annual AAR rail tonnage to total annual production for each State. The resulting weekly coal production estimates for the rail States are then adjusted to ensure that each State's production figure contributes proportionately to the weekly coal production estimate previously derived in aggregate for the rail States.

Monthly Data

Preliminary estimates of monthly coal production by State are obtained by summing weekly coal production estimates published in the *Weekly Coal Production* report. If a week extends into a new month, the production is allocated by day, and the days are added to the month in which they occur. For weeks without holidays, the allocation is Monday through Friday, 18.4 percent each day; Saturday, 8 percent; and Sunday, 0 percent. For weeks with a holiday occurring on a day other than Sunday, the allocation is Sunday and the holiday, 0 percent; and any other day, 20 percent.

Preliminary weekly and monthly production estimates are revised quarterly when quarterly production data, become available. Preliminary weekly and monthly estimates are proportionately adjusted to conform to the quarterly production figure.

Quarterly Data

Estimates of quarterly coal production are based on data collected quarterly on Form EIA-6, with certain adjustments. The national estimate of quarterly coal production is set equal to the quarterly U.S. coal production total as reported on the Form EIA-6. Based on 1988 through 1991 data, the coal production estimation error for a quarter at the national level (i.e., the difference between the sum of the weekly estimates for a quarter and the quarterly EIA-6 preliminary data) ranges from 1 percent to 4 percent for 1988, 1 percent to 2 percent for 1989, 0.3 percent to 3 percent for 1990, and 0.2 percent to 2 percent for 1991.

The quarterly production data, although published throughout the year, are considered preliminary until EIA annual production data are finalized in September of the following year. At that time quarterly production data are revised (proportionately adjusted) to conform to the final annual production figures.

Finalizing Annual Production

Preliminary total annual U.S. coal production, as reported in the *Weekly Coal Production* report in the first week in January of the following year, is the sum

of revised monthly/quarterly estimates of production for the first 9 months (first three quarters) and a preliminary estimate of fourth quarter production derived from weekly estimates.

When production data for the fourth quarter of the year become available from Form EIA-6 in March of the following year, the preliminary fourth-quarter U.S. total production figure and corresponding State-level figures may or may not be revised, depending on the size of the difference between the estimates and fourth-quarter data. As a general practice, EIA does not revise the initial annual production estimates (determined initially in January of the following year). Weekly, monthly, and quarterly State and national production data are adjusted to conform to finalized annual production figures derived from Form EIA-7A, in September of the following year.

Based on 1988 through 1991 data, the revision error for a quarter at the national level (i.e., the difference between the EIA-6 preliminary data and the EIA-7A final data) ranges from 0.02 percent to 0.08 percent for 1988, 0.09 percent to 0.14 percent for 1989, and 0.01 percent to 0.05 percent for 1990, and 0.18 percent to 0.20 percent for 1991. Usually the EIA-7A coal production data are higher than the EIA-6 coal production data, due to differences in the threshold reporting requirements.

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Petroleum Supply Monthly, updated on the 20th of the month
Petroleum Marketing Monthly, updated on the 20th of the month
Natural Gas Monthly, updated on the 20th of the month
Weekly Coal Production, updated on Fridays at 5:00 p.m.
Quarterly Coal Report, updated 60 days after the end of the quarter
Electric Power Monthly, updated on the 1st of the month
Monthly Energy Review, updated the last week of the month
Short-Term Energy Outlook, updated 60 days after the end of the quarter.
Winter Fuels Report (October through April), updated on Thursdays at 5:00 p.m.